

THE SAMOAN TROUBLE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Secretary Bayard's intonation was recalled by the press dispatch that the German minister had been despatched here to discuss the controversy of the United States with regard to Samoa, and in a response he said:

"Of course I expect Germany to live up to her obligations as a signatory with the United States. I have no right to think otherwise. But you must know that these are matters I do not discuss with the press."

When asked in regard to the policy of this Government he reiterated the question referred to the President's message and said:

"I have no doubt that you will find the letter to the German minister dated January 12, recently published, as expressive of his own view upon the subject. The United States is not at all disposed to enter into any dispute between Great Britain and Germany in April, 1889, defining the boundaries of England and Germany. I am sure you will find that the Pacific Ocean is not a neutral territory, and Germany, in which it is specifically declared that the Samoan Islands are a neutral territory. The United States, however, explains, has no jurisdiction with either Germany or Germany with either the neutrality of Samoa. Therefore, if Germany

Trouble has existed among the Samonians since 1841. In that year the German Commodore von Schleier and the American Commodore B. F. Perry, while on their respective cruises, discovered the group (Goleofu, of Hainan, to the north, and the islands of Maletia, to the south, and on the sides of Maletia, a chief by the name of Tui, who was the ruler of the islands, long in need of the most distasteful form of punishment. The foreigners who settled in the Samonians, Englishmen and Germans, were not long in coming to the conclusion that they must strengthen respect for their respective nations, and thereby increase their commerce. In 1855 the German Commodore von Schleier proposed a concession of a magnificent harbor in the Samon Islands, and extended a cooling station there, and in 1856 the American Commodore Perry, in 1856 policy, in state of great confusion, Sir Arthur Gordon, as Queen Victoria's commissioner, was sent to the islands, and Maletia firmly on the throne and secured proclamation. This proclamation was followed by a treaty with Maletia, and was followed by a treaty with the German Government, also made a treaty with Maletia. The treaties entered into between the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, and the German Government and reciprocity, agreed to for the purpose of promoting the trade which American

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the islands of the Western Pacific. In the exports of this article for Germany alone were estimated at the value of \$22,711,000, or more than one-third of the entire tonnage of four American houses, probably included the German trade, it pretends, being the city much decreased.

—

His Excellency Wins' (Haitian).
MOBILE, Ala., Jun. 23.—George Pearce, secretary of the Planters' & Merchants' Insurance Company, left here today night ostensibly for Birmingham, but dropped a note to the president of the mercantile Nashville saying, that the company's books were not all right. Examination shows that Pearce is 25,000 more short.

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The Largest Cotton Crop Ever Known.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 23.—The Nashville says, definitely that two weeks ago the cotton crop of 1888-9 will be the largest ever known, and will probably reach 7,500,000 bales.

BIG SANDY NEWS.

Entered at the post office at Louisville, Ky., as second class matter.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 21st, 1889.

Sheriff J. L. Kibbe, of Boyd Co., Ky., is said to have fled the State, leaving his accounts short about \$14,000.

On Monday night the Legislative Democratic caucus of West Virginia nominated Kennan for United States Senator.

"Will you be our next Secretary of State?" was recently asked of Mr. Blaine. "That could be better answered at Indianapolis," was his reply.

Messengers bearing the electoral votes of all the States except Florida arrived in Washington before the expiration of the limit of time allowed by law for this purpose.

Col. Rold, G. Ingersoll has been refused admission to the Players' Club, of New York, because of his infidelity. Augustin Daly and others are said to have blackballed him.

The Consular and Diplomatic Bill, as it comes from the Senate Committee, appropriates \$500,000 to protect American interests in Samoa, and \$100,000 to establish there a coaling station.

Mr. Taulbee, as Chairman of the Committee to investigate the sale of Real Estate in the District of Columbia, has appointed his son, a young boy, as clerk to the committee at a salary of \$8 per day.

The deal by which the Pullman Palace Car Company absorbed all its rivals was last week consummated at New York, and the stock turned over. This gives the Pullman Company control of sleeping and parlor cars on 150,000 miles of railroad.

Wm. Tyler, of Plymouth, Mich., aged seventy-three, who married a widow thirty years younger than himself, stood on his head to please his wife, who wanted her sister to see how spry he was. And now she says he was drunk, and is suing him for a divorce.

The Supreme Court has sustained the decision of the lower court in the "Buppie" Campbell and "Babington" Arbuckle breach of promise case, and the wealthy coffee merchant will have to pay \$45,000, together with costs amounting to several thousands of dollars.

G. S. McDonald, Chairman of the West Virginia Republican County Executive Committee, has been arrested for buying votes at the November election; and Representative Shelton created a sensation in the Legislature Monday by presenting an affidavit to the effect that he has twice been offered money to agree to vote for the Republican candidate for U. S. Senator. An investigating committee was at once appointed.

Improbable.
[Courier-Journal.]

A Huntingroo, W. Va., Jan. 28th.—A man just arrived here from the Hill section of Wayne county reports that four men who went there from Pittsburgh to prospect last fall for gold, have met with success in surface mining, having taken at least \$40,000 worth of the precious metal during the past winter. The weather has been so mild that they could work almost every day. They have attempted to preserve the greatest secrecy, and have so far succeeded that few persons know of their good luck.

Washington Star: The Star sincerely wishes the best advantages and the greatest happiness to the negro race in the South, and is willing to aid them in any manner that shall bring to them genuine progress and elevation of character. It does not believe in ignorance controlling the political destinies of a great and free people. It does not believe in voters who never pay a cent of tax and yet lay the burden of taxation on others. It does not believe that a negro should ever be put in office over a white man. It believes that the South would become a San Domingo or a Hayti if the negro is allowed to shape the course of events in the South.

The Senate has adopted the clause which will put a duty on tin plate. There isn't a pound of tin plate made in this country, but the Senators, with the forethought of Toolies, suppose there will be some day, and prepared for it. Senator Sherman, in arguing for the tax, declared that the consumers of tin plate had no more right to be exempt from taxation than the consumers of other product. That is true, as a question of taxation pure and simple, but the logic will apply with equal force to every article that is subject to duty; and yet Senator Sherman proposes to relieve the consumers of sugar of the entire burden of tariff taxation! But the chief interest in his argument lies in the fact that it is a candid admission that the consumer pays the tax, an admission which could not be wrung from the Republican leaders during the late campaign. This confession yields the whole argument of the Democratic position. —Covington Commonwealth.

The Bracken Chronicle is not pleased with the present method in Kentucky of revising the assessor's returns of property subject to taxation. The Chronicle suggests the following plan as an improvement: The proper way to do, is for the county court to appoint a revisory committee consisting of, say, two competent persons in each precinct, and let them set value and rate of taxation, publish it in the county papers, and that value to remain for five years. This thing of going through this rigamarole every year, the commissioners being different ones each year with different ideas of value; and no business or fairness about it. If the whole is published, every one can compare value and assessments, and if improperly valued or assessed they can appear before the board with the proofs to have the same adjusted and put in right proportion, and when once fixed there will be no trouble from this source for the next five years.

Kentucky Doctors Must Register.
The Medical Practice Act will go into effect on the first day of April of this year, and after that date no one can practice medicine in the State unless he has a diploma from a reputable medical college indorsed by the Secretary of the State Board of Health, and registered in the office of the County clerk; or in default of this, he must have been a reputable and continuously engaged in the practice of medicine for twenty-four years preceding the passage of the law.

The penalty for violating this law is severe, and an one third of the fines goes to the prosecuting attorney, he will be rigid in compelling the doctors to comply with its provisions. These are probably many doctors in the State who can not conform to the requirements of the law, and it is fortunate for them that they will have an opportunity to attend lectures and obtain a diploma at the spring session of the Kentucky School of Medicine, which will begin the first of February and close about the middle of June.

For more than forty years, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been successfully prescribed in cases of consumption. This medicine always affords great relief in pulmonary diseases. Ask your druggist for it.

A Wonderful Mirage.
[Western Rural.]

There is reported to be a wonderful mirage in Glacier Bay, Alaska, reflected from the glassy surface of the Pacific glacier. Just after the change of the moon, in June, soon after sunset, and while the moon is climbing above the sky, a city appears above the glacier. It is so distinct that a photograph is said to have been made this season by a resident of Juneau, who learned of the mirage from the Indians, and has seen it appear and disappear for four years.

Great Men.
[Covington Commonwealth.]

It is singular how many great men who have become famous in different walks of life, owe their reputations as being men of letters to literary men connected with them—that is, if we can believe the claims these literary men put forward after their employers have passed away. Grant was not long buried till a claim was presented against the estate for \$10,000 for services rendered in partly writing and generally editing the manuscript of his memoirs. And the claim was paid on the queer condition that it be made for helping to arrange and prepare the facts, and writing to the great General's dictation.

John Kelly, who was really a man of many parts, and more cultured than he ever got credit for being, made a number of good speeches during his prominence in New York politics, and delivered some very interesting and instructive lectures. Now his Private Secretary sues the estate for \$20,000, for writing his speeches and public documents.

There are few Congressmen except those who have national reputations, about whom it is not common to hear that some bright newspaper man at Washington writes their speeches.

Bismark himself has an experience somewhat similar, though in his case it is not his speeches that are claimed as the work of another, nor does the claimant wait till he is out of the way. The formation of the German Empire has been universally credited to him, but no less a personage than the late Emperor Frederic writes himself down in his diary as the originator of the idea, and represents Bismark as holding back from it. It was the publication of this diary, and the knowledge that the world would largely give it credence, that started the Prince into a vindictive but futile prosecution of the publisher.

The truth is, great men are too apt to fear a lessening of their prestige and glory if they do not get all the credit for whatever exploits they may be connected with, and hence often allow the labors of others to be ascribed to them. After reading awhile on lame they become greedy of adulation, and do not willingly divide the merits of their work with their assistants. Nevertheless, the filing of such claims after death is always suspicious, and should inspire sufficient doubt to cause a thorough investigation in behalf of the truth of history.

A SOUND LEGAL OPINION.

E. B. Bledsoe, M.D., Esq., County Atty. City Co., Tex., says: "After using Electric Bitters with the most happy results, my brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, and was cured by this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life." Mr. D. L. Wilson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying he himself believes he would have died had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all malarial diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders. Price 50c and \$1 at W. T. T.

What is a Managing Editor?
[Punch and Times.]

What is a managing editor, anyhow? —Birmingham News.
That depends. On most metropolitan papers he is the boss; the high muck-a-muck; the man from whose decision there is no appeal; the chief of the editorial department; the man who says what shall and what shall not go in the paper.

In Birmingham he seems to be the news editor—the supervisor of the telegraph.
Down here he is the man who makes out the bills and hustles around with them; he is the man who writes the leader; throws in a local or two by way of variety; looks after the telegraph; edits and sets the "ads"; does the job work; is foreman of the composing room; makes a hand and a half at the case; uses the scissors, and paste; makes up the forms; does the press work; makes the fire in the morning when the devil is belated; does the swearing for the entire office; edits the occasional pieces of pie and cake that find their way into the inner sanctuary; receives subscriptions when there are any to receive; runs to all the fires; looks after the office cat; goes to bed while his shirt is being washed, and attends to any other little details that may be lying around loose and enduring for attention.

Judge Thurman at Home.
[New York Times.]

Since the Presidential election Judge Thurman has remained closely at home, enjoying its comforts and the visits of numerous personal friends who have called to pay their respects. He has been out but little, an occasional visit to his office being all the out-door exercise he has indulged in. He has suffered greatly from his old complaint, rheumatism, and it is a question if the arduous work of the Presidential contest did not have a tendency to bring on his more acute form this particular ailment.

Mr. Thurman is a close student, and devotes nearly all his time to reading the standard works of the day. He reads all the historical works that are available, as well as the better class of novels.

When called upon by the Times' correspondent a few evenings ago the Judge was found sitting in his large arm-chair in the best of spirits. His general health is excellent, but he has suffered greatly during the past three weeks from the effects of a fall that severely injured his knee and which has confined him to his room during that time. This injury, added to the rheumatic pains, he said, was more than he could bear with good grace, but he hoped to be up and about again in the near future.

"I have just commenced to read 'Gen. Sheridan's Memoirs,'" said Mr. Thurman, "and I like them very much. Gen. Sheridan wrote plainly and to the point and tells what he has to say in a manner quite entertaining without effort in a literary sense."

"Are you personally acquainted with the President-elect, Harrison?" "No, I have never met him." "Do you think his policy will be a conservative one?" "As to that I can hardly form an opinion. He appears to be a very good if not to all the ebullient and advice that have been given, but I can not see that he has committed himself in any way as yet. As trying as must be his position now, it is not a circumstance to what it will be when he gets to Washington. The pressure there will be simply tremendous; this has been the experience of every President. Mr. Lincoln entered upon his second term in a most liberal spirit, but he and his policy were opposed by the radical element in his own party. Mr. Lincoln was an extraordinary man, and one that had the hearty support and love of the common people. Politicians however, did their best to crush him, and they might have been successful had he lived to the second term. Mr. Lincoln's greatness and purity of character are better known and understood to-day than ever before, and he will be more fully appreciated in the future than now."

The paper on which bank notes are printed is called "distinctive paper," being used exclusively by the Government for the printing of Bonds and currency notes. The mills where it is manufactured, Glen Falls, West Chester County, Pa., are agents of the Treasury Department receives the paper direct from the hands of the manufacturer, and every precaution is observed in order to prove any loss. Short scraps of red silk are mixed with the liquid pulp in an engine. The finished material is collected to a wire cloth without passing through any screens, which might retain the silken threads. An arrangement above the wire cloth scatters a shower of scraps of blue silk thread, which fall upon the paper while it is being formed. The side on which the blue silk is deposited is used for the backs of the notes, and the threads are so deeply imbedded as to remain permanently fixed. Each sheet is registered as soon as it is made.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Dr. Gatling appears to be the most successful of all inventors of instruments for the rapid destruction of human life. It has been thought, for some centuries, that when the most effective means of destroying life should be discovered the scheme would come from a doctor. —Courier-Journal.

A Fifer is Governor of Illinois; of California, a waterman; of Arkansas, an Eagle; of Colorado, a Cooper; and New Jersey has a Green Executive. A Fowle cackles over North Carolina, and a Beaver works for Pennsylvania.

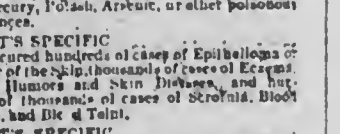
State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, S. S. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner in the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that can be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

What Puzled Pat.
[Meridian Traveler.]

"Look at that, now," said an Irishman, in company with a friend, he passed a couple of Italians who were engaged in animated conversation.

Personal Compliments.
[New York Globe.]


A citizen bought himself a book the other day, and wrote this on the fly-leaf: "Presented to John Jones by himself as a mark of esteem."



S. S. S.

CHATTANOOGA RAILWAY
to be completed Monday, Nov. 12th, 1888.
Daily, except Sunday.

SOUTHWARD		NORTHWARD	
Stations	Time	Stations	Time
Chattanooga	7:00	Chattanooga	7:00
Clarksville	7:15	Clarksville	7:15
Dayton	7:30	Dayton	7:30
Decatur	7:45	Decatur	7:45
Lawrenceville	8:00	Lawrenceville	8:00
Mountain View	8:15	Mountain View	8:15
Rock Hill	8:30	Rock Hill	8:30
Union City	8:45	Union City	8:45
Wauhatchie	9:00	Wauhatchie	9:00
Wauhatchie	9:15	Wauhatchie	9:15
Wauhatchie	9:30	Wauhatchie	9:30
Wauhatchie	9:45	Wauhatchie	9:45
Wauhatchie	10:00	Wauhatchie	10:00
Wauhatchie	10:15	Wauhatchie	10:15
Wauhatchie	10:30	Wauhatchie	10:30
Wauhatchie	10:45	Wauhatchie	10:45
Wauhatchie	11:00	Wauhatchie	11:00
Wauhatchie	11:15	Wauhatchie	11:15
Wauhatchie	11:30	Wauhatchie	11:30
Wauhatchie	11:45	Wauhatchie	11:45
Wauhatchie	12:00	Wauhatchie	12:00



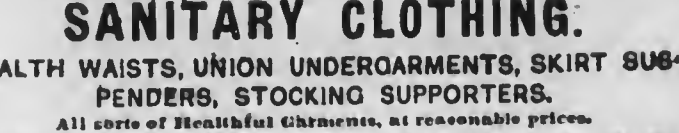
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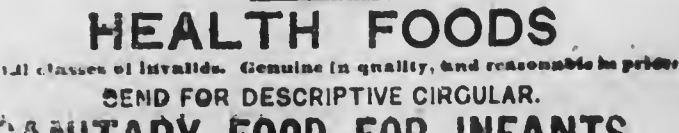
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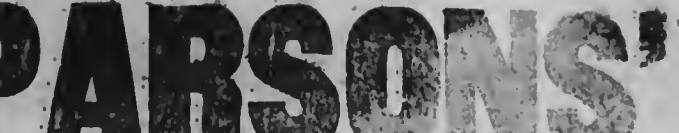
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